



BERWICK BOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1961

BOROUGH OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough during the year 1961.

It will be recalled that in the previous year I hazarded a guess that the population of the Borough was increasing; this was based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population. Regrettably, this was not so. The census of 1961 showed that the actual population of Berwick was 12,200 which is a drop of 350 since the previous census of ten years ago. Indeed, it is the lowest figure since accurate population statistics were available over a century ago. It is not the purpose of this report to ponder the reasons for this, but with a higher birth rate and lower death rate, those leaving the Borough must have belonged to the active working population.

The birth rate in Berwick was practically identical to the birth rate of the previous year, i.e. 274 births in 1961 and 275 in 1960, giving a rate of 22.68 which is higher than the national average.

There was an increase in the number of still births from 2 in 1960 to 7 in 1961. Also, unfortunately, a rise from 1 death in 1960, to 6 in 1961 in infants under the age of one year. The infant death rate, which is the number of deaths in the first year of life per thousand births, was thus raised to 21.9. Although this appears to be a great increase from the previous year when the figure was 3.6, it must be remembered that wide fluctuations occur with comparatively small numbers, and also the figure of 21.9 is very near to the national average.

The death rate showed a small increase upon the previous year. The rate for 1961 was 13.9 compared with 11.9 per thousand population in 1960. Cardio-vascular lesions were the largest single cause of deaths, followed by vascular lesions of the nervous system and malignant disease.

Of the infectious diseases, measles again provided the largest number. There were very few cases of whooping cough. However, eight cases of

food poisoning occurred. This was a small outbreak confined to one household. It is pleasing to report that prompt action by the Public Health Inspector prevented the development of any further cases.

Tuberculosis reached its lowest level ever recorded in the Borough. In the course of the year, only one notified case occurred. This is, by far, the lowest number of new cases ever notified in Berwick. The previous lowest was 6, and in 1960, 17 new patients were notified. In the previous ten years the number has nearly always been in the teens. This dramatic fall in tuberculosis is due to thorough treatment and surveillance of all cases, the following up of all contacts, and the steadily improving living standards. It is, however, premature to expect that tuberculosis has been eradicated. Future years may produce setbacks with more patients, but I am sure it is not now unreasonable to anticipate the eventual elimination of tuberculosis.

The immunisation state of children in the Borough remains very satisfactory. The vast majority of children under one received a course of injections to protect against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and there can be very few children in Berwick who have not been protected against poliomyelitis.

The Public Health Inspector, in his report, draws attention to the meagre numbers of Improvement Grants applied for during the year. This is a tragedy for those living in houses without the basic amenities of civilised life. In the Borough alone, there are over 500 families with shared water closets. Owner/occupiers are usually only too willing to avail themselves of the Improvement Grant. It is the tenants of sub-standard properties who fail to benefit.

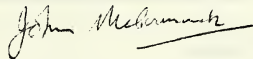
It is difficult to understand why landlords do not avail themselves of the opportunity to improve their property. In addition to receiving half the cost from the Local Authority, they can recover the rest by increased rents, which the tenants are usually only too willing to pay for improved housing. Further, the Council has authority to loan to the landlord his share of the cost. Perhaps this is not sufficiently widely known. However, a recent development (August, 1962) may well be the turning point in dealing with this problem.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 42/62 suggests that landlords who are unwilling for one reason or another to improve their property, can sell this property to the Local Authority and if they are not willing, the Minister will be prepared to consider the use of compulsory powers, especially if the houses are in streets or areas where other owners are carrying through improvements. Surely this is a clear enough direction that will prompt a final heave to transform the lives of most of those living in the Borough who lack the essentials of a decent standard of living.

1961 saw the first year of the 1960 "Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act", and it is satisfactory to observe that the Council fully implemented the spirit of the Act in preventing unauthorised and unsatisfactory sites developing.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to the Clerk of the Council, and to Mr. Halley, for their help and advice during the course of the year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 7,126 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 4,282 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 31.

The rateable value was £136,991 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £546.

The population was 12,200 (Census April 1961) and this figure was taken when calculating the Birth and Death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	131	133	264
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
Totals	<u>134</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>274</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	22.46
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	22.68
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.64

Still Births:

Legitimate	-	7	7
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.91
Total live and still births	281

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21.89
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.94
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	18.24
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	14.59
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Perinatal Mortality Rate:

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	39.14
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	83	96	179
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			14.67
Crude Death Rate multiplied by comparability factor			13.93
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			-
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			-
Deaths from Cancer			23

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Infant Mortality		England and Wales - Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
1890	39	98	142
1891-1900	51	134	153
1901-1910	39	115	128
1911-1920	23	88	100
1921-1930	19	74	72
1931-1940	10	55	59
1940	6	30	57
1941	12	60	60
1942	9	51	51
1943	11	51	49
1944	4	19.7	45
1945	9	48.6	46
1946	10	41.8	43
1947	10	39.2	41
1948	5	21.19	34
1949	1	3.86	32
1950	12	48.58	30
1951	6	25.10	30
1952	6	25.00	28
1953	7	25.27	27
1954	5	19.76	25
1955	9	36.00	25
1956	12	44.11	24
1957	6	21.81	23
1958	7	21.73	22
1959	4	14.98	22
1960	1	3.63	21
1961	6	21.89	21

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	1	7
" " Stomach	1	3	4
" " Breast	-	1	1
" " Uterus	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	3	8	11
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	12	17	29
Coronary Disease, Angina	18	16	34
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	4
Other Heart Disease	15	20	35
Other Circulatory Disease	3	1	4
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Bronchitis	7	2	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	13	19
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2
All Other Accidents	-	4	4
Suicide	-	1	1
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>83</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>179</u>

POPULATION

Population (Census 1881)	13,961
" " 1891	13,362
" " 1901	13,437
" " 1911	13,075
" " 1921	12,985
" " 1931	12,299
" " 1951	12,550
Housing Survey 1936	12,243
Housing Survey 1949	12,455
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1949	12,250
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1950	12,370
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1951	12,460
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1952	12,650
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1953	12,570
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1954	12,570
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1955	12,630
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1956	12,670
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1957	12,670
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1958	12,620
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1959	12,610
R.G. estimate of mid-year 1960	12,730
Population (Census 1961)	12,200

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	-	Food Poisoning	8
Whooping Cough	3	Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Diphtheria	-	Dysentery	-
Measles	38	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Pneumonia	-	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	Smallpox	-
Enteric Fever	-	Erysipelas	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	New Cases		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1950	11	1	12
1951	10	2	12
1952	10	1	11
1953	3	3	6
1954	8	-	8
1955	11	2	13
1956	9	1	10
1957	8	2	10
1958	13	2	15
1959	5	1	6
1960	17	-	17
1961	1	-	1

IMMUNISATION

Primary Immunisation									Secondary (Reinforcing) Injs.								
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	57	22	-	79	
Diphtheria and Whoop- ing Cough	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus	137	22	6	6	4	10	4	189	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Total	139	22	6	7	4	10	4	192	-	-	-	-	62	22	-	84	

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following table gives details of persons having received poliomyelitis vaccination from the commencement of the scheme in 1956 to 31st December, 1961.

North No. 1 and 2 Areas	
Age Group	Number of persons having received two injections
1 - 15	14,694
15 - 25	4,906
25 - 40	2,520
Over 40	200
Total	<u>22,320</u>

19,113 persons received third injections and 6,388 children aged between 5 and 12 years received fourth injections.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1961To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1961, and in doing so, wish to acknowledge the help I have received from members of the Council, colleagues and staff.

It would be preferable to carry out a greater number of routine inspections than was possible, nevertheless progress does continue in the environmental field of public health.

The Report has been compiled in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 and follows the procedure of previous years.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

D.S. HALLEY

Public Health Inspector

WATER SUPPLIES

Apart from a 700 yard extension of 4" water main the distribution system and sources of water remained the same as the previous year. Fourteen samples of water procured during 1961 showed the supply to be of excellent bacterial purity and chemically satisfactory for a public supply. There was sufficient water to meet all domestic and industrial needs.

So far as supply to domestic premises is concerned, the following table shows the position at the close of the year:-

	Number of houses	Approximate Population
Water supply in house	4,214	11,983
By standpipe	46	121
By other means	22	62

SEWERAGE

No extensions were made to the system or alterations to the means of disposal.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The part-time rodent operative made 292 visits to 97 infested premises and again all the agricultural properties were surveyed. It was found necessary to serve five informal and two formal notices under Section 4 of the Act. In the latter cases, the work was done in default and costs recovered. One "Right of Entry" notice was needed before a survey could be carried out at one farm.

On two occasions the sewers were test-baited and three treatments carried out. Sodium fluoroacetamide was used on each occasion.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959

Twenty-eight visits were made to factories and in Appendix 2 will be found a summary of numbers and types of factories and notices served.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1955

Three samples of filling materials sent for examination all complied with the Regulations made under the Act regarding cleanliness. The materials were Woollen Felt, Coir Fibre and Teased Hair.

HOUSING

During the period under review, ten Demolition Orders and five Closing Orders were made and one Unfitness Certificate issued. Four Statutory Notices were served relating to disrepair of houses and in all, 345 inspections were made. In one case, a formal notice had to be served concerning overcrowding.

Despite advertising and a supplement in the local press, there has been no great interest shown by owners to take advantage of Improvement Grants. Only eight applications for grants were received and six of these were approved. Since these grants first became available in 1949, one hundred and two houses have been improved by this means, but there are a great many more which could usefully have their lives extended if advantage was taken of this economic method of obtaining good up-to-date houses in the centres of our communities.

In addition to the thirty-two houses in the landward areas of the Borough where chemical closets or privy middens are still in use there are five hundred and three families in the town with shared water closets. The incidence is as follows:-

Number of families sharing one W.C.	Number of cases	Total number of families concerned
2	189	378
3	31	93
4	8	32
	Total at 31.12.61.	503
	Total at 31.12.60.	541

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Considerable action followed the coming into force of this Act culminating in two cases being taken to court, and in caravans being towed on to the highway from land owned by the Corporation. The two court cases concerned the use of land without site licences and resulted in the first of the offenders being given twelve months conditional discharge and the second being fined £10.

Twelve informal notices were served and sixty-nine visits made under the Act. One new site licence was granted and an increase in

the number of caravans permitted on another site was being considered at the close of the year.

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Work under this heading mainly followed the normal pattern of inspection of home killed meat at the five slaughterhouses in the Borough, and inspections to premises where food was stored, prepared or sold. Altogether 1,307 visits were made on this work, divided as follows:-

Visits to Slaughterhouses for meat inspection	..	..	..	1,122
Inspections under Slaughterhouse Cruelty and Hygiene Regulations				6
Inspections of foodstuffs other than meat	..	..	..	55
Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations	..	..	..	124

Four slaughterhouses licences and twenty-nine slaughtermens' licences were issued.

A total of 4 ton 10 cwt 2 lbs 12 ozs of foodstuffs was condemned, the details of which are set out in Appendix 4.

After prolonged negotiations and consideration it has been decided to erect a small slaughterhouse on the Trading Estate at Tweedmouth. This building will cater for the local needs of butchers without slaughterhouses and provide limited facilities for "export" meat.

Seventeen informal notices regarding food hygiene were served and publicity material distributed.

One outbreak of food poisoning necessitated nine visits to the premises concerned.

Following a request from a manufacturer of a food mix, extensive sampling and investigation was undertaken in close co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service. One hundred and twenty samples were taken of the product in various stages of its manufacture and of the ingredients used. Nasal swabs and faecal specimens were taken from employees and the air in the factory was also checked. In all, two hundred samples and specimens were sent to the laboratory. The conclusions reached were that contamination was of a very low order and that the normal process of cooking effectively rendered the product safe.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

On occasions, complaints were received about smoke from steam locomotives and although no prosecutions were possible, general warnings were given. Lack of thought and consideration on the part of a few locomotive firemen, it is felt, is the cause of the trouble.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

No infectious disease was notified among persons on board ships entering the dock and no rat infestations were discovered. De-ratting certificates were checked on each occasion inspection was made. A summary of shipping traffic at the dock is set out in Appendix 6.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Approximately half of the fifty-nine inspections made, concerned illegal sales on Sundays or on early closing days. Contraventions were reported to the appropriate Committee and final warnings given. Minor contraventions of the Act were rectified after informal action had been taken.

THE PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

All thirty-six licensed storage installations were inspected during 1961, necessitating eighty-one visits. Five Ullage tests and six air-pressure tests were carried out. Six of the eleven flash point tests undertaken, revealed substances with a flash point below 73°F. being stored without a licence. The appropriate action was taken resulting in stores being provided or the flash-point being raised to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

By the close of the year, licences had been issued for the storage of 63,913 gallons of petroleum and 400 gallons of petroleum mixture.

APPENDIX 1SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES ISSUED ETC.

<u>Number of complaints received</u>	177
<u>Visits and Inspections regarding:-</u>	
Complaints and nuisances	284
Disinfestations	15
Factories	28
Food Premises	124
Houses	345
Ice-cream manufacture	5
Petroleum storage	81
Rodent infested premises	292
Ships	5
Shops	59
Slaughterhouse - Inspections	6
Slaughterhouse - Meat Inspections	1,122
Smoke Observations	9
Tents, vans and sheds	69
<u>Notices served:-</u>	
Informal	125
Statutory	7
<u>Notices complied with:-</u>	
Informal	103
Statutory	9
<u>Notices outstanding:-</u>	
Informal	21
Statutory	2

APPENDIX 2FACTORIES ACT 1937 TO 19591. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Author- ity.	13	8	1	Nil
2. Factories not inclu- ded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	18	3	Nil
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	1	2	Nil	Nil
Totals	108	28	4	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	12	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out work)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	10	13	-	2	-

There were no out-workers employed in the Borough during 1961.

APPENDIX 3HOUSING

Number of houses in the Borough 4,282

Number of houses owned by the Council 1,698

New houses completed during the year	With state assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority	26	-	26
(b) By private persons	-	5	5

Houses demolished (a) in Clearance Areas 5

(b) not in Clearance Areas -

Houses closed 13

Number of dwellings in Clearance Orders confirmed -

Number of dwellings on which Demolition Orders made 10

Number of dwellings on which Closing Orders made 5

Number of undertakings accepted not to re-let houses -

Houses made fit (a) after informal action by Local Authority 34

(b) after formal action by Local Authority 5

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS(1) Discretionary Grants

(a) Applications submitted 6

(b) Applications approved 4

(2) Standard Grants

(a) Applications submitted 2

(b) Applications approved 2

HOUSES ERECTED 1921-1961

Year	By Private Enterprise	By Local Authority	Prefabricated Tem. Houses	Total
1921	1	22	-	23
1922	-	-	-	-
1923	-	24	-	24
1924	4	32	-	36
1925	20	72	-	92
1926	12	26	-	38
1927	1	97	-	98
1928	25	51	-	76
1929	4	-	-	4
1930	7	16	-	23
1931	2	-	-	2
1932	-	60	-	60
1933	20	8	-	28
1934	32	-	-	32
1935	42	24	-	66
1936	58	76	-	134
1937	33	100	-	133
1938	37	178	-	215
1939	25	30	-	55
1940	4	-	-	4
1941-45	-	-	-	-
1946	1	-	50	51
1947	14	64	-	78
1948	1	142	-	143
1949	11	68	-	79
1950	12	74	-	86
1951	20	48	-	68
1952	11	78	-	89
1953	9	74	-	83
1954	7	67	-	74
1955	10	51	-	61
1956	4	56	-	60
1957	1	45	-	46
1958	5	53	-	58
1959	47	24	-	71
1960	36	48	-	84
1961	5	26	-	31
Total	521	1,734	50	2,305

APPENDIX 4

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED						
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves	Total
Number killed and inspected	1,176	Nil	28,637	1,821	4	31,638
A. <u>All diseases except Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	41	2	Nil	44
Carcasses of which some part or or- gan was con- demned	24	Nil	29	151	Nil	204
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	1.27%	Nil	0.24%	8.40%	Nil	0.78%
B. <u>Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	81	Nil	83
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.17%	Nil	Nil	4.44%	Nil	0.26%
C. <u>Cysticercosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2

MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Beef (home Killed)	809	lbs.
Mutton (Home Killed)	2,528	lbs.
Pork (Home Killed)	1,371 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Poultry	4,046	lbs.
Canned Goods	893 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Bacon	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Frozen Foods	141	lbs.
Sugar	15	lbs.
Pies (9 dozen)	20	lbs.
Shellfish	208	lbs.
Margarine	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Butter	3	lbs.
Cooking Fat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.

Total weight of Foodstuffs condemned:- 4 tons 10 cwt. 2 lbs. 12 ozs.

APPENDIX 5FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Number of premises registered under Section 16:-

(a) For the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream	46
(b) For the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	13

The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959Sampling

(a) Number of samples taken	47
(b) Number of samples in Provisional Grade I	36
(c) Number of samples in Provisional Grade II	6
(d) Number of samples in Provisional Grade III	1
(e) Number of samples in Provisional Grade IV	4

The following is a list of the types and number of food premises in the Borough at the end of the year:-

Aerated water manufacturers	2
Bakeries	5
Bakers shops	13
Butchers shops	13
Cafes and Snack Bars	12
Confectioners shops	21
Fish and Chip shops	10
Fish merchants	11
Food packers	3
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	11
Grocers	34
Hotels	14
Ice-cream factories	3
Licensed clubs	3
Public Houses	28
School kitchens	7
Slaughterhouses	5
Sweet manufacturers	1
Wholesale dealers and warehouses	5
Total ...	<u>201</u>

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Number of registered dairies

3

APPENDIX 6PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected by	Number of ships reported as having had during the voy- age infectious disease on board
			M.O.H. P.H.I.	
Foreign Ports	20	4,668	- 5	Nil
Coast- wise	23	5,584	- -	Nil
Total	43	10,252	- 5	Nil

Passenger Traffic - Nil

Cargo Traffic

Principal Imports - Shell fertilizer, timber, basic slag, cement, wood-pulp and petroleum

Principal Exports - Barley

Principal ports from which ships arrive - Rotterdam, Ymuidan, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Arkangel, Stettin, Hamina and Skaghall.

